

## POLITICAL SCIENCE HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

**DAYWISE FROM DAY 1-13**

**WITH QUESTIONS**

BYJU'S

## Day - 1

### 1. What is Power Sharing?

Answer: Power sharing is the distribution of power among different organs of government, levels of government, social groups, or political parties to avoid conflict and maintain stability.

### 2. Explain the ethnic Composition of Belgium.

Answer: Belgium's ethnic composition is complex. 59% Dutch-speaking (Flemish region), 40% French-speaking (Wallonia region), and 1% German-speaking. Brussels has 80% French-speaking and 20% Dutch-speaking population.

## Day - 2

### 3. What is the ethnic Composition of Sri Lanka?

Answer: Sri Lanka's ethnic composition: 74% Sinhala speakers and 18% Tamil speakers (13% Sri Lankan Tamils, 5% Indian Tamils). There are also Christians and Muslims.

### 4. "Power Sharing is the very Spirit of Democracy" Justify.

Answer: Power sharing is democracy's spirit as it ensures all groups have a voice, preventing tyranny of the majority and promoting peaceful coexistence. It upholds the principle of popular sovereignty.

## Day - 3

### 5. What is horizontal Power Sharing?

Answer: Horizontal power sharing distributes power among different organs of government at the same level, like the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This ensures checks and balances.

### 6. What is Vertical Power Sharing?

Answer: Vertical power sharing distributes power among different levels of government, such as the central, state, and local governments. This is typical in federal systems.

## Day - 4

### **7. Why Power Sharing is desirable?**

Answer: Power sharing is desirable as it reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups, ensures political stability, and prevents the tyranny of the majority.

### **8. What are Prudential Reasons of Power Sharing?**

Answer: Prudential reasons for power sharing emphasize practical benefits like reducing social conflict, maintaining political stability, and ensuring the smooth functioning of the government.

## Day - 5

### **9. Discuss the moral reasons of Power Sharing.**

Answer: Moral reasons for power sharing are based on the idea that power sharing is inherently good. It upholds the democratic spirit, ensuring every group's right to be heard and participate.

### **10. What is a Coalition Government?**

Answer: A coalition government is formed when two or more political parties come together to form a government, usually because no single party secured a clear majority in elections.

## Day - 6

### **11. What are the advantages of horizontal Power Sharing?**

Answer: Advantages of horizontal power sharing include preventing the concentration of power in one body, ensuring accountability, and providing checks and balances among government organs.

### **12. Discuss the three Provisions of the Act of 1956 which was passed in Sri Lanka.**

Answer: The Act of 1956 in Sri Lanka made Sinhala the sole official language, ignored Tamil interests, and gave state protection to Buddhism, leading to increased ethnic tensions.

## Day - 7

### **13. Describe the Power Sharing arrangement of Belgium.**

Answer: Belgium's power-sharing model involves equal numbers of Dutch and French ministers in the central government, community governments for cultural matters, and a separate Brussels government.

### **14. Explain the major forms of Power Sharing in modern democracies.**

Answer: Major forms are horizontal (legislature, executive, judiciary), vertical (union, state, local), among social groups (community government), and political parties/pressure groups.



## Day - 8

### **15. Define the term Federalism.**

Answer: Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units, each having its own jurisdiction.

### **16. What is an unitary System?**

Answer: An unitary system has only one level of government, or sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government holds all the power.

## Day - 9

### **17. State the main features of Federalism.**

Answer: Main features of federalism include two or more levels of government, each with its own jurisdiction, constitutional guarantees for each level, and independent judiciary.

### **18. Differentiate between coming together and holding together Federation.**

Answer: "Coming together" federations are independent states forming a larger unit (e.g., USA). "Holding together" federations are large countries dividing power between states and national government (e.g., India).

## Day - 10

### 19. How can you say that India is a federal country?

Answer: India is federal due to its two-tier government system (Union and State), division of powers through lists, written constitution, and independent judiciary.

### 20. Write about Union list State List and Concurrent List.

Answer: Union List has subjects of national importance (defence, banking). State List covers state and local matters (police, trade). Concurrent List includes shared subjects (education, forests), where both can legislate.

## Day - 11

### **21. Discuss the role of Judiciary in Indian Federal System.**

Answer: The judiciary in India plays a crucial role as an umpire, resolving disputes between different levels of government and interpreting the constitution, ensuring federal principles are upheld.

### **22. What are Linguistic States?**

Answer: Linguistic states are administrative divisions in India created based on common language. This reorganisation aimed to accommodate linguistic diversity and promote regional identity.

## Day - 12

### **23. What is language policy of India?**

Answer: India's language policy doesn't declare any national language. Hindi is the official language, alongside 21 other scheduled languages. States can also have their own official languages.

### **24. What is Decentralization?**

Answer: Decentralization is the process of transferring power from central or state government to local governments, empowering local bodies to take decisions and manage local affairs.

## Day - 13

### **25. Discuss the main provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992.**

Answer: The 1992 Constitutional Amendment made local self-government (Panchayati Raj and Municipalities) mandatory, ensured regular elections, reserved seats for SC/ST/OBC and women, and created State Election Commissions.

### **26. Who is a Mayor?**

Answer: A Mayor is the elected head of a Municipal Corporation, responsible for presiding over meetings, ensuring the city's administration, and representing the city.